

BODY IS EXHUMED AND
PREPARED FOR AUTOPSY.

James F. Carroll, Who Died Suddenly Last May, and Whose Stomach Is Now to Be Submitted to Chemical Analysis, Carried Life Insurance of \$2,600—Wife Has Since Married S. J. Mitchell, a Former Boarder.

AUTHORITIES MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP MATTER SECRET.

The body of James F. Carroll was exhumed from its grave, where it had remained since May 12, in the Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, on the St. Charles road, by Coroner Funkhouser of St. Louis, who brought it to the city.

An autopsy will be held on the body this afternoon by Autopsy Physician Hochstetler, at the direction of the Coroner, and the stomach and its contents will be delivered into the hands of City Chemist Teichmann for analysis.

The basis of the information upon which the Coroner has acted points to what he considers unusual circumstances immediately surrounding the sudden death of Carroll May 12, at his home, No. 1226 Wash street.

That Sunday afternoon he sank into a stupor of several hours' duration while seated in a rocking chair in the parlor, and died without regaining consciousness. His condition ten minutes before life was extinct.

CORONER AND CIRCUIT
ATTORNEY CONFER.

Coroner Funkhouser consulted Circuit Attorney Folke before proceeding to exhumate the body. His preparations for this important step were cloaked with secrecy and every effort was made to keep the matter from getting to the public until the analysis should have been completed. The relatives of the deceased were surprised at the news and the first intimation that the exhumation of the body had been decided upon was the sudden appearance of the Coroner and his assistants at the Carroll grave at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The coffin was lifted from its charnel-house and placed in the receiving wagon of City Undertaker Alexander. It was driven rapidly into the city and deposited in Alexander's morgue at No. 289 Olive street to await the autopsy to-day. All knowledge of the presence of the body at the undertaking rooms was denied last night, but a Republic reporter who visited the morgue which held the body found it empty and the head gravedigger of the cemetery said that it had just been taken away. Alexander's wagon with the coffin was driven through the city limits on the St. Charles road.

At the time of Carroll's death Doctor Bradley of No. 1013 North Twenty-first street was summoned to attend the case. He found Carroll dead when he arrived at the residence. The death certificate gave the cause of death as heart disease and the superficial cause was attributed to heat prostration. Carroll had been employed by the Smith & Davis Manufacturing Company for twelve years as a clerk. He carried insurance for \$2,600, which was payable to his wife, Mrs. Mitchell.

Mrs. Mitchell, the widow and present wife of S. J. Mitchell, told a reporter that the Republic yesterday afternoon her story of the events connected with her former husband's death. She resides in the same house where he died. Her account of the fatality of that Carroll had been drinking heavily Saturday evening and all Sunday morning immediately preceding his return to his home Sunday, about noon.

"Frank came home very much under the influence of drink," she said. "He had been absent Saturday night and during the early hours of Sunday morning. When he entered the house he sank into a rocking chair in the parlor and barely spoke from that time until his death. I think it was about 1 o'clock when he took his seat. I went into the parlor and chided him gently about his condition. He mumbled a few words which left the impression that he did not care to be disturbed. I was away and returned again about 2 o'clock and asked him to come to dinner, which I had prepared in the meantime. He said that he did not want any dinner. I went into the dining-room and sat down with the children. We ate alone. After dinner I sat in the back parlor reading. Frank never arose from the chair. I saw him lying there with his head hanging down to one side, but thought that he was sleeping.

"About 5 o'clock I went to his side and tried to arouse him. He answered me feebly. I saw that there was something wrong and sent for a doctor. He died ten minutes after I had discovered his condition. These additions to drink were periodical. When he was recovering from them he often said that he would kill himself some time if he did not succeed in breaking the habit. We were married fourteen years ago in Christ Church Cathedral. His family lived in New York City. He frequently spoke of some money which he expected to inherit.

THE WIDOW CAME TO MARRY MITCHELL.

"Mr. Mitchell, whom I married July 31 following my husband's death, had boarded with us for several years, when we occupied the next house, No. 184 Wash street. Both premises belonged to Mr. Mitchell's father. Last March, after the death of Mr. Mitchell's mother, Mr. Carroll and our family removed to the present home. Mr. Mitchell began boarding with us from that time. He and Mr. Carroll were on the best of terms, and the arrangement was very agreeable all around. My friendship for Mr. Mitchell led me, very naturally, to consent to marry him after death took away my first husband."

Autopsy Physician Hochstetler said last night that he had been aware of the intention of the Coroner to exhumate Carroll's body and bring it to the city for examination, but he had not yet received instructions to hold a post-mortem. He knew nothing of the reasons for the actions of his chief.

Coroner Funkhouser's exact intention leading to the removal of the body from its resting place has not been revealed, but that he anticipated the death benefit according to the holding of an inquest nearly four months after the death and burial of Carroll has been gathered from reliable sources. The statement that the lodge officials who were interested in the death benefit according to the will of the deceased have furnished some of the reasons for investigating the manner of Carroll's death is credited in official circles that have some connection with the expected result.

S. J. Mitchell was very much incensed last night at the action of the authorities. He laid the responsibility for the matter at the door of neighbors who had been drinking with him. Beyond this expression of his views he declined to discuss the exhumation of the body or the probable outcome of an inquest.

BERLIN DISCUSSES
POLITICAL TOPICS.

Catholics Oppose Government's
Proposed Right to Appoint
Bishops of the Church.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The annual Catholic diet at Osnabrueck this week attracted unusual attention and newspaper discussion. The attendance was great, although the speakers were of a controversial character. A remark of President Trinbon, who is a prominent member of the Reichstag, that a new Kulturkampf was about beginning, was much applauded and widely discussed editorially. The Cologne Volks Zeitung (a leading Catholic paper) expressed its opposition to the chief merit of the annual diet and says the announcement thus made is sure to awaken an echo. The newspapers confine themselves chiefly to the political aspects of the question, in expectation of a period of greater calm in the relations between the Reichstag and the Government.

Part II.

1. Remarkable Skill of an Armless Man. Advances Made in Rural Delivery. Wealthy Woman's Eccentricity.

(Pages Two to Seven, Inclusive, Want and Real Estate Advertisements.)

2. Senator Vest on Democratic Affairs.

3. Secret Society Happenings.

4. The Belle of English Country Balls.

Part III.

1. Columbia Won First Spin in Series of Three Races.

2. Original Jefferson Monument to Be Shown at World's Fair.

3. Baseball Scores.

4. Racing Entries and Results.

5. Turf News and Gossip.

6. Shooting Season Begins To-Morrow.

7. McGulgan on the Local Turf War.

8. Preparing for Gridiron Battles.

9. National and American League Averages.

10. Hans Wagner Is Tower of Strength.

11. World's Champions to Appear in St. Louis.

12. Baseball Gossip.

13. London Deserted, Dublin Lively.

14. Local Securities Booming on the Curb.

15. Fair Reactions in Grain Markets.

16. Big Foreign Call for Locomotives.

17. Girl Gives Many Bogus Orders.

Part IV.

Magazine and Comic Sections.

C. M. Schwab, the president of the American Steel corporation, was preparing to bet heavily on the defender. Mr. Schwab could not be found to confirm or deny this rumor.

President Reid of the Tin Plate Trust and William C. Whitney are also said to be willing to back the American boat heavily. Any money they will see fit to put up will probably be met by the English sporting men, Enoch Wishard, the horseman, being foremost among them.

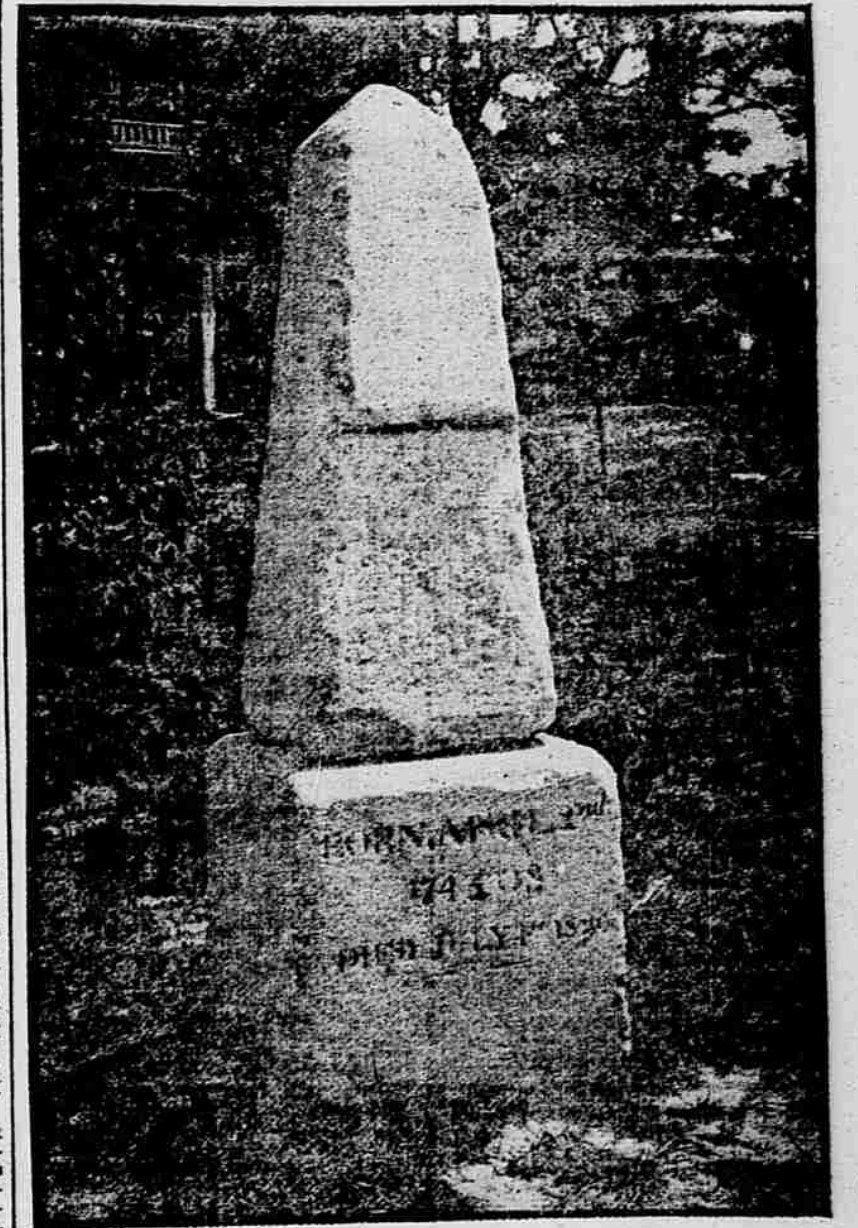
The willingness of Englishmen to back the Shamrock seems to be the cause of the great revival of enthusiasm which has come into English yachting circles.

Never in the history of the sport will there be so many English yachting experts here to follow and report races for English newspapers.

The Tappan had the general opinion that the Republic was the best newspaper in the city.

ORIGINAL JEFFERSON MONUMENT
TO BE SHOWN AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Will Form the Center of the Missouri University Exhibit—Was Designed by and Bears the Epitaph Written by the Great Statesman—How It Became the Property of the University.



The only monument to Thomas Jefferson erected in the Louisiana Purchase. It was designed by him, and stood originally over his grave at Monticello. The inscription was found among his papers after his death. The monument now stands on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., Aug. 31.—The original monument designed by Thomas Jefferson, which now stands upon the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia, will form the center of the Missouri University exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

It is a simple obelisk of granite, eight feet in height and without the slightest attempt at adornment.

Two miles from the spot where Thomas Jefferson was born, near the junction of the Rivanna and James rivers, in Albemarle County, Virginia, on the lands which he inherited from his father, rises Monticello, or "The Little Mount," 50 feet high, the home for more than sixty years and the final resting place of the patriot and statesman.

During the long summer days of the year 1773, on a rustic bench near its summit, beneath the branches of a majestic oak, could be seen two young men in the early bloom of manhood, students of the law and devoted friends. The one was Thomas Jefferson and the other Danbury Carr. Senator Vest thus described their eyes from the pages of Coke on Littleton, they rested upon a landscape of enchanting beauty: on the right the lowlands of Virginia stretched away in an unbroken plain to the ocean; the Rivanna and the James like threads of silver, whilst on their left the Blue Ridge, robed in azure hue, looked down upon the billowy hills that nestled at their feet. It was here that the two friends made solemn compact, mutually pledging their sacred honor, that beneath this oak should be their burial place, and here their ashes rest.

South Buried Under the Tree.

Danbury Carr died first. He had married Martha, sister of Thomas Jefferson, and eight years later, at the very commencement of what promised to be a most brilliant career, died, leaving to the care of his distinguished brother-in-law a widow with two children. Fifty-three years later, after forty-four years in public service, Thomas Jefferson died and was buried beside his boyhood friend under the great oak. His papers after death were found a rough sketch in ink of an obelisk, together with this inscription for a marble tablet:

Here was Buried
Thomas Jefferson,
Author of the
Declaration of American Independence,
and
The Statute of Virginia for
Religious Freedom,
and
Father of the University of Virginia.

The marble tablet which formerly was attached to and formed part of the granite obelisk, was badly broken when the University buildings were destroyed by fire on January 9, 1862. It now, for safe-keeping, rests under glass in the fireproof vault of the professor of the university.

The epitaph is a significant one. Thomas Jefferson had been a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and of the Continental Congress, Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase, Secretary of State, Vice President and President of the United States; but none of these honors did he wish inscribed upon his tombstone. The stern old Democrat preferred, instead, as passport to immortality, remembrance of his advocacy of the rights of man, religious liberty and universal education.

Thomas Jefferson died a bankrupt. Beautiful Monticello passed into the hands of strangers and the simple gravestone was neglected and mutilated. On April 18, 1862, in the fifth month of Jefferson, Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable monument and to make other suitable improvements over the grave of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va. When this new monument was erected, the original shaft was presented by the Misses Randolph, the residuary legatees of Thomas Jefferson through Doctor S. S. Laws, president, and Doctor A. F. Fleet, professor of Greek in the University of Missouri, to that institution. It was shipped from Monticello by Doctor Fleet on the 4th day of July, 1862, and unveiled on the 15th of June, 1863, upon the Missouri University campus, with ceremonies in which Senator Vest, Thomas F. Bayard, then Secretary of State, Senator Stephen B. Elkins and other eminent Americans participated.

Aside from this tablet, the only inscription upon the obelisk is the sunken figures showing the date of the birth and the death of Jefferson. The shaft proper is five and one-half feet high and rests upon a base three feet square. It had been chipped somewhat by relic hunters before its removal from Virginia. The tablet is two feet by eighteen inches in size and of highly polished marble.

The monument stands in a beautiful grass plot on the east side of the quadrangle of the university campus. Not far from it is the original monument from the tomb of David Barton, the first United States Senator from Missouri, erected at Booneville by a handsome shaft erected at State expense.

Doctor Allen's Poem.

Doctor E. A. Allen, head of the department of English in the University of Missouri, kindly secured from this vast volume at the time of the removal of the monument of Jefferson from Virginia to Columbia the following poem:

The granite of his native hill,
Mother of monumental men,
The shaft which he had planned and planned,
With undiminished dates of sword and pen,
More fitting far than molten bronze,
Or polished marble carved by art,
This monument of him who broke the bonds
That bound in fetters every human heart.

The column rises in all lands,
When shafts are added to his rest;
This obelisk of rustic plainness stands
To him who gave an Empire to the West.

Not with the blood of thousands slain,
With children's cry and mother's tears;
The statesman's wisdom won this vast domain
With gain of honest toil through peaceful years.

The highest honor of his State
And of his country came unthought;
It was not this, O men, that made him great;
Of this is nothing on the tablet wrought.

His pen declared his country free,
Equal and free his fellow man,
Freedom in church and state, the right to be
If Nature wills, the first American.

'Tis well the shaft himself devised
Rests here in learning's classic shade;
To be his grave was by him more prized
Than all the honors that the nation paid.

Oh, may his spirit linger near,
As by old Monticello's slope,
Inspire Missouri's sons who gather here
With all the scholar's love and patriot's hope!

And he who holds the nation's fate
Within the hollow of his hand,
Preserve the Union ever strong and great,
And guide the statesman of our native land.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Eugene Parrish Ambulio to Succeed P. D. McCulloch.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 31.—Eugene Parrish Ambulio, in the Jonesboro papers that he is a candidate for Congress and that he will submit his claims to the Democratic primaries or any other method the party may adopt for selecting its nominee. Mr. Parrish resides in Jonesboro, one of the counties comprising the First Congressional District, now represented by Congressman P. D. McCulloch.



THE FESTIVE BIVALE: "HERE'S WHERE WE GET OUR JOBS BACK AGAIN."

COLUMBIA WON FIRST SPIN
IN SERIES OF THREE RACES.

Old Defender Beat the New Aspirant by Four Minutes and Nineteen Seconds—If Columbia Wins Again Monday the Third Trial, Arranged for Wednesday, Will Be Unnecessary—Constitution's Beating Regarded as Decisive.

THE OLD BOAT GOT OFF WELL AND MADE A GREAT RACE.

TWO MORE TRIAL RACES SCHEDULED.
Two more trial races are scheduled between the Columbia and the Constitution. If the Columbia wins Monday it will have two wins to its credit, and this will entitle it to again defend the cup. In the event that the Constitution triumphs Monday the victor will be run off Wednesday, and the victor in the final spin will have the honor of competing with the Shamrock II.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 31.—In the first of the trial races to select a defender of the America's Cup, the Columbia, the 1899 defender, gave the Constitution, this year's aspirant, a decisive beating over a thirty-mile race, windward and leeward, sailed in a smooth sea with a fine twelve-knot breeze and no flukes. The old yacht beat the new boat by three minutes and eight seconds elapsed time. The Constitution gives the Columbia 1 minute and 12 seconds, time allowance, so the Columbia won by 4 minutes and 19 seconds corrected time.

Columbia OR Well.

The Columbia had the better of the start, and gained steadily to the windward mark, rounding it nearly two minutes ahead of the Constitution.

On the race back to the finish, which was a broad reach, the old boat pulled out some more and crossed well ahead of the Constitution.

The official time of the start was: Constitution, 11:42:15. Columbia, 11:42:30.

The Columbia of only got away first, but, by making two short tacks after her crossing, Captain Barr placed her well to windward of his opponent. Both boats started out to sea on the port tack for a long board. The Columbia did by far the better work and added to her lead. She pointed well, and, at the same time, appeared to be outfooting her rival. At the end of half an hour she had a good, safe lead. Both boats kept on the port tack out to sea for over an hour.

The wind increased to about twelve knots and had shifted more to the east. This made a long and short board to the other mark. At 1:15 o'clock the Columbia put about and stood for the mark. The Constitution kept on only a minute longer, and then she, too, went to the starboard tack. Just before reaching the mark both took a short hitch and fetched the turn.

Nearly two seconds ahead.

The turn was made as follows: Constitution, 1:20:35. Columbia, 1:20:35.

This meant a lead for the Columbia of one minute and forty-five seconds, and seen from the shore, a gain in a fifteen-mile race to windward of one minute and thirty seconds.

Both boats jibed around the mark, and with booms to port headed for the finish. The yachts sailed some time before breaking out their spinnakers, and in the first fifteen miles of sailing it looked as if the Constitution had gained a little.

The yachts were within seven miles of the finish at 2:15 o'clock. Columbia had the race well in hand apparently, having a lead of a mile and a half. Her skipper and her representative owner have done wonders. Now, in the interest of the cup's safety and in the interest of American yachting, will the Challenge Committee shift creek has seen how they will work.

That would be revolutionary, but there are men of decision on the committee who would not hesitate at anything of an unusual character to convince them which of these two boats is better sailed to meet the green challenger now in New York waters.

Fortunes Wagered on Yacht Race:

ALL BIG BETTING RECORDS SMASHED.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 31.—All records in the way of big bets on sporting events have been smashed by the wager laid on the coming international yacht race by W. F. Martin, president of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, and Walter J. Kingsley, who arrived here from England on Thursday. The bet, totaling \$100,000, Mr. Martin bet on the Columbia, and Mr. Kingsley bet on the Constitution.

Mr. Kingsley's stake on the Shamrock, the bet is not an individual one. Mr. Martin represented several wealthy Pittsburg men and the Kingsley stake of Englishmen. The money is to be posted on Tuesday next. Millions will be wagered on the race.

Mr. Kingsley wired to-day for more funds. He does not believe that there will be much betting until Tuesday or Wednesday, after the holiday crowd is settled down to business.

"I believe that there will be a hot time then," said he, "and I am wiring my friends that I can invest plenty of their money. We people on the other side think that the Shamrock has more than an even chance to win, and when we see you offering odds we are only too glad to take all that we can get."

It was widely said that a strong bet was